

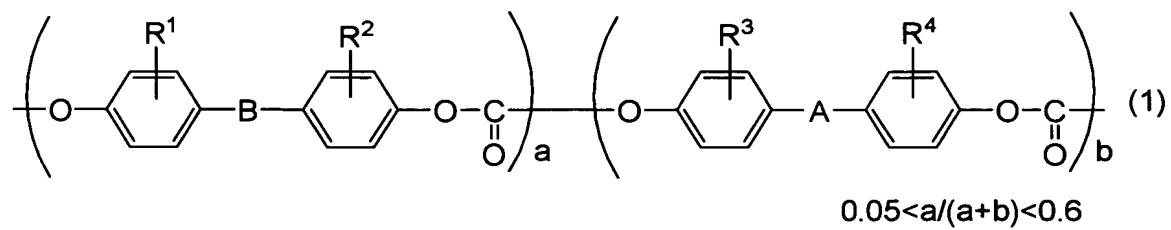
What we claim:

1. A wet-developing electrophotographic photoconductor which forms a photosensitive layer containing at least a charge generating agent, an electron transport agent, a hole transport agent and a binding resin on an electrically conductive base body thereof, wherein

an inorganic value/organic value (I/O value) of the electron transport agent is set to 0.60 or more, and an inorganic value/organic value (I/O value) of the binding resin is set to 0.37 or more.

2. The wet-developing electrophotographic photoconductor according to claim 1, wherein a ratio between the inorganic value/organic value (I/O value) of the electron transport agent and the inorganic value/organic value (I/O value) of the binding resin is set to a value which falls within a range of 1.5 to 3.0.

3. The wet-developing electrophotographic photoconductor according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the binding resin contains a polycarbonate resin represented by a following general formula (1).



(R¹ to R⁴ in the general formula (1) are respectively independent and represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbons, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 carbons and a substituted or unsubstituted halogenated alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbons, and A represents -O-, -S-, -CO-, -COO-, -(CH₂)₂-, -SO-, -SO₂-, -CR⁵R⁶-, -SiR⁵R⁶- or -SiR⁵R⁶-O- (R⁵ and R⁶ are respectively independent and represent a hydrogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbons, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 carbons, a trifluoromethyl group, or a cycloalkylidene having 5 to 12 carbons in which R⁵ and R⁶ form a ring and an alkyl group having 1 to 7 carbons may be included as a substituent group) and B represents single bond, -O- or -CO-.)

4. The wet-developing electrophotographic photoconductor according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein R⁵ and R⁶ in the general formula (1) differ in kinds and R⁵ and R⁶ possess an asymmetric relationship.

5. The wet-developing electrophotographic photoconductor according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein a viscosity average molecular weight of the binding resin assumes a value which falls within a range of 40,000 to 80,000.

6. The wet-developing electrophotographic photoconductor according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein a molecular weight of the electron transport agent assumes a value which is equal to or more than 600.

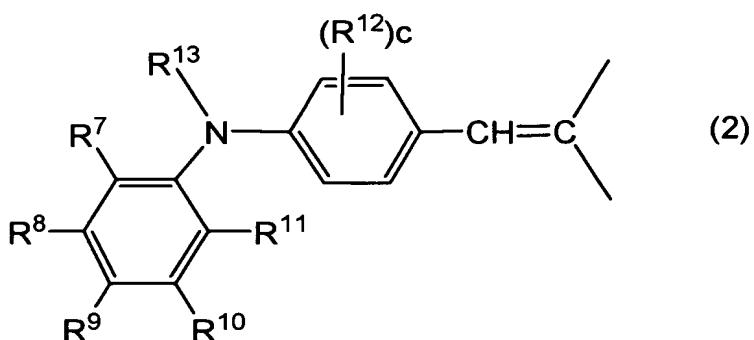
7. The wet-developing electrophotographic

photoconductor according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein an addition quantity of the electron transport agent assumes a value which falls within a range of 10 to 100 parts by weight with respect to 100 parts by weight of the binding resin.

8. The wet-developing electrophotographic photoconductor according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein an addition quantity of the hole transport agent assumes a value which falls within a range of 10 to 80 parts by weight with respect to 100 parts by weight of the binding resin.

9. The wet-developing electrophotographic photoconductor according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein a molecular weight of the hole transport agent assumes a value which is equal to or more than 900.

10. The wet-developing electrophotographic photoconductor according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the hole transport agent has the stilbene structure represented by a following general formula (2).



(In the general formula (2), R⁷ to R¹³ are respectively independent, and represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbons, a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group having 2 to 20 carbons, a

substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 carbons, a substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group having 6 to 30 carbons, a substituted or unsubstituted azo group, or a substituted or unsubstituted diazo group having 6 to 30 carbons and the repetition number c is an integer from 1 to 4.)

11. The wet-developing electrophotographic photoconductor according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein an elution quantity of the hole transport agent is equal to or below $5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ g/cm}^3$ when the wet-developing electrophotographic photoconductor is immersed in a hydrocarbon-based solvent used as a wet-developing developer under conditions of a room temperature and 600 hours.

12. The wet-developing electrophotographic photoconductor according to any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein photosensitive layer is a single-layer type.

13. The wet-developing electrophotographic photoconductor which forms a photosensitive layer containing at least a charge generating agent, an electron transport agent, a hole transport agent and a binding resin on an electrically conductive base body thereof, wherein

a molecular weight of the electron transport agent is set to a value equal to or more than 600, and an inorganic value/organic value (I/O value) of the binding resin is set to 0.37 or more.

14. A wet-developing image forming device which includes the wet-developing electrophotographic photoconductor described in any one of claims 1 to 13 and arranges a charging

step, an exposure step, a developing step and a transfer step respectively around the wet-developing electrophotographic photoconductor.